Richmond



CHANCE !

BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published three times a week during the sesse of har State Legislature, and twice a week during the sesse ST The Enquirer is published three times a week during the session of the State Legislature, and twice a week during the rest of the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For Five Bollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, which in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mall, post add or six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per man, in good and callabe Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all calls being Paid by the Writers.—(The postage of a single letter is a reely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of estage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax on the Editor.)

Whoever will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the

tenth grains.

"I. All subscriptions shall hereafter be considered as incurred and due in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially and due for a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter crimes.

ROBERT HILL, EDWARD A. DABNEY.

March 16

R. R. BUVAL, corner below the Banks.

March 18

R. R. BUVAL, corner below the Banks.

March 18

March 18

A DMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—Will be sold, at the residence west from Jamestown, one-third of his time; one other third at the william Adams, deceased, on Thursday, April the sold of the late William Adams, deceased, on Thursday, April the list time at the stable of Mr. R. W. Lee, S miles south of this time at the stable of Mr. B. W. Lee, S miles south of this time at the stable of Mr. B. W. Lee, S miles south of the price of \$12 the season, and \$10 if jaid within the fact season, and \$10 if jaid within the screen season, and \$10 if jaid within the screen season to commence the insurance most consisting of the usual variety, one six mule transferred season the groom in every instance. All mares put to Sir Chirles will be charged with the season, unless otherwise accreted to at the time. The season to commence the 15th March, and expire the 15th fully.

Sir Charles is a rich chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 4 inches high, of the size and commanding form, nine years old next Spring, by Salsdin, he by Old Sir Charles—Sir Charles—Sir Charles Spring, by Salsdin, he by Old Imported Diomed, &c. For further portions, and he by Old Imported Diomed, &c. For further portions indebted to said Estate are respectfully requested to pay any claims they may owe the Estate as speeddy as possible.

EDWARD A. BLANTON.

94 If

A DMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—Will be sold, at the residence of the late William Adams, deceased, or Thursday, April the late William Adams, deceased, or Thursday, April the late William Adams, deceased, and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and hardes Horses, four mileh Cows, Farming Utensils, &c., and

SPRING IMPORTATION—Frm. 7, 1841.

CHINA, QUEENS-WARE, &c.—I have received, per ship Madison, the balk of my Spring Goods, embracing not only the greatest warrety, but decidedly the prettiest patterns I have ever offered for sale.

Additional supplies of English Goods will be received, together with every description of eat, pressed and plain Glass, from the Manufactories in this country—all which are offered by the package, or re-packed to order upon the best terms.

WM. F. BUTLER,

Three doors above the Bell Tucern.

Three doors above the Bell Tucern 94-2awGw

\$26,000 STOCK OF BOOKS,
STATIONERY, MUSIC AND FANCY GOO
Selling off at very low prices, by
J. W. RANDOLPH & CO.,

MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

H AVING sold to J. W. Randolph & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, of this city, my entire stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,—also, my Book Bindery,—I take pleasure in recommending the above firm to my customers, being well assured

The purchase of Mr. Sanxay's stock, added to our previous stock, makes our assortment the most complete, probably, ever effected it way one establishment in Virginia, and as we are very desirable to use the amount, we are determined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are determined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are determined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are determined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are endermined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are determined to sell at the most reduce the amount, we are determined to sell at the most approved works amount for the dense. WE ARE DIFFERMINED TO MAKE SALES.

We sold use every exertion to give satisfaction to such of Mr. Sancry's, and our old friends, as may favor us with their customing the following. The slope, of Aris and Sciences, and a complete Catalogue of School Books and Miscellaneous Literature.

Live Stationery Department, we have a very extensive assorting of Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, and all other articles in use in that line, of every description and quality, and at all prices.

Maise, Maie Books, Musical Instruments, and every articles.

on having their orders attended to with parametel.

st manner. All our work will be werranted.

J. W. RANDOLPH & CO.,

A: R. D. Sanzay's Old Stand: and, also, for the present,
on the opposite side of the street, as heretofore
103-6t

The Subscriber respectfully informs his city and country customers, and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish those in the trade with as good an assortment of Hata as can be had in Virginia.—His Manufactory having been in full operation all the Winter, his Stock for the Spring is unusually licest and he pledges himself to sell as low as any Northern House. In the Winter, his took is concerned, they can facture, that, as far as the article of Hats is concerned, they can fix these this preference to their advantage, as they will find those burned out of the Richmond Hat Manufactory as fine, as fashionable and at theap as any in the Union.

He also keeps a large assortment of all kinds of Summer Hats, Peles, Leghorn, &c., which will be sold at a very small advance on factory prices.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together under the style and firm of Londons, Willingham & Drewry,

For the purpose of transacting a wholesale Dry Goods business, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the house two days below Messes. Can be Busileness.

W.M. W. CRUMP, Arrowser at Law, Richmond, Fa., will attend the Superior and Hustings Courts of Richmond city, the Circuit, Superior and County Courts of Henrico, Hanover and King William counties. Office on Main street, over the Store of Masses. Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Market Bridge.

For the purpose of transacting a wholesale Dry Goods business, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the house two doors below Messrs. Gay & Bentley's.

It will be our intention, at all times, to present a large and well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, and to sell them at small profits. We shall make our transactions in Goods what all tradings should be, "an interchange of commodities for mutual benefit." We shall conduct our business upon honest, just and liberal principles, and hope to merit a portion of public patronage.

J. WILLINGHAM,

A. H. DREWRY STUTTERING CURED.—The subscriber having located himself in Richmond, has opened a School, for the cure of Stammering; and, from his experience, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may give him a call. A cure can be effected in eight or ten days. He may be found at Mr. R. M. Yarrington's opposite Mr. Stebbins's China Store, Shockoe Hill.

E. G. BRIGGS.

site of the first specific process of the results of the collective with the bitter experience of the Editorial Consection of the Fresh resonated and our own interest of the Press recommend, and our own interests of the Press recommend to abide—Pin the infliction of the Press recommend to the Pres

We must change our course. The name of every subscriber, who is in this predictionment, of the country of the output of the country of the purchase of the country of the purchase of the country of the

over nett proceeds in Danville, Clarksville or Petersburg.

Gaston, N. C., January 1st, 1611.

Refreences—H & A. Campbell & Co., Geo. Henderson, Philadel.
Plan, N. M. Martin & Donnans, E. James & Co., Pictunond,
Plan, N. M. Martin & Donnans, E. James & Co., Petersburg, Fa:
E. Hicks, Lawrencerille, Fa: A. W. Venable, Clarksville, Fa:
A. W. Wimbish, Brookneal, Fa: R. W. Williams, and Our House,
Price & Wesson, Dancille, Fa:
By — 2mayw

Fig. 1

Fifty Dolllars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber living in Middlesex county, on the 6th of the present month a negro man named Charles. Charles is a very likely, bright mulatic fellow, with very light blue eyes, about twenty-six years old, five feet six or eight inches high, and well proportioned. He had on, when he left, a brown cloth close coat, blue cassinet pantileous, and a white fur hat. He left without any provocation whatever, and is no doubt endeavoring to get to a free State. He is a delivery of him to me, or secured in any j ail so that I can get him 2nm. Any information concerning him will be thankfully recived. My address, is Churchville, Middlesex County, Virginia.

Buckingham, Sept. 24, 1840.

P. S. Sands State of the year.

March 9th, 1841.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.—At a Meeting of the President and Directors on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1841, the following Presume and Resolution were adopted:

"The Stockholders having recommended at their Annual Meeting, to the same per mission to declare a dividend, not exceeding 2 per cent, out of the profits which had then accuracy and another ger; and the General Assembly having passed an act, during the present session, authorising the same—yet, the President and Directors should apply to the General Assembly having passed an act, during the present session, authorising the same—yet, the President and Directors having determined, since the said Annual Meeting, to remain a dividend, and the said and the same session, authorising the same—yet, the President and Directors having determined, since the said Annual Meeting, to rem

Buckingham, Sept. 24, 1840.

WM. K. PACE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The understaned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at Charlotte Court House. The Let contains seven and a fairness, well enclosed with a plank for select that move it an excellent spring of water, select float tree. The buildings consist of a welling House of four result can be commodating, and made known on the slay of sale.

February 25, 1841.

THE Co-Pathership heretofore existing under the firm of HILL & DARKEY, expired, by its own limitation, on the first of the present month; and the subscribers, intending to devote their whole attention to the Commission and Collecting business, will denote the Commission and Collecting business, will be called the firm of HILL payment, and these indebted to them to make such as they will be considered in the collecting business, will be resent the payment, and these indebted to them to make such as they will be considered in the city of the present month; and the subscribers, intending to devote their payment, and these indebted to them to make such as they will be closed to the firm of Rayman Carefully as they will be considered in backets of cardiage. The payment, and these indebted to them to make such as they will be closed to the construction of the present month; and the subscribers, intending to devote their payment, and these indebted to them to make such as they will be closed to the construction of th

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD.—A supply of the above, in 25, 50

End 112 lb, kegs, of very superior quality, just received by
R. R. BUVAL, corner below the Banks.

March 18

Administratriz of William Adams, deceased. Chesterfield county, March 15th, 1811

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wadsworth, Williams & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. Orren Williams having disposed of his entire interest in the concern. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of said firm for the settlement of their business.

ORREN WILLIAMS, ORREN WILLIAMS, DAVID B. TOEDNER. DAVID B. TURNER, GEORGE S. PALMER. 1st January, 1841.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers, having formed a CoPartnership, will continue the business of the late firm of
Wadsworth, Williams & Co., in this city and New York, under
the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.

JOHN E. WADSWORTH,
DAVID R. TURNER,
1st January, 1841,
GEORGE S. PALMER.
76—3m

J. L. GORDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Louisa Court-House, Va.
will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Louisa, Albemarie, Fluvanna, and the Superior Courts of Orange. Address—Louisa Court House, Va. Feb 15 91—tf

Fancy Goods,—also, my Book Bindery,—I take pleasure in recommending the above firm to my customers, being well assured
that every exertion will be made by them to merit patronage.

I beg leave to return my sincere acknowledgments to my customers for their kind and liberal encouragement.

EICHARD D. SANXAY, Agent.

The purchase of Mr. Sanxay's stock, added to our previous.

See the same for the same form the second at my stable, at

See the same form the second at my stable, at

See the same form the same form the second at my stable, at

See the same form the same for the same form the same for the same form the same for the same form The purchase of Mr. Sanxay's stock, added to our previous \$20 per mare.

JACK PENDLETON.—This very fine stellion and racer, by

Masic, Music Books, Musical Instruments, and every article petrained to that science, will be constantly kept for sale.

An enthess variety of Fancy Goods.

Mattienantical Instruments, Spy Glasses, Marine and Surveying Compasses, Microscopes, Spectacles, Pen and Pocket Knives, Pench Coses, Work Boyes and Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Canes and Panting Materials, in water colors, of every kind.

Fine specimens of Paintings and Engravings, by the best masters.

We are just receiving our spring supply, and will continue keeping a complete assortment of Goods in our line.

In the Book findery, we have every facility for turning out the best was the control of Goods in our line.

In the Book findery, we have every facility for turning out the best was the control of Goods in our line.

The experience of many years in Engineering will cnable him, as shorter period, and a more satisfactory manner, it is hoped, than usual, to fit young men of good capacity for immediate practical usefulness in that profession, whether in the field or the office.

Parents disposed to entrust him with the education of their sons,

or young men desirous of becoming As a stant Engineers, are invited to make application to James E. Heath, Esq., or to Mr. John C. Smton, by either of whom they can be furnished with a prospectus of the course in each branch of education.

Competent aid will be obtained in every department, wherein, from the number of pupils, or the variety of Mr. S.'s engagements, it may become necessary. it may become necessary. Richmond, Feb. 11th, 1841.

MARGRAVE.—This distinguished English Stallion and Racer, and getter of Racers, will make his next season at my stable, Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. Terms—\$50 the season, payable on or before the list day of August next, at which time the season expires, commencing on the 10th February—One hundred dollars the insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or transferred—and in every instance \$1 to the season. Those that find it inconvenient to make payment at the to be in foal, or transferred—and in every instance §1 to the infoal, or transferred—and in every instance §1 to the close of the scason, which will be sold at a very small advance for and trimmings line always kept on hand.

Richwood Hat Manufactory, Main Street.

Opposite the Old Market House, Main Street.

JOHN DOLEY.

85—3m

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1841.

March 16

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 15, 1841.

GENERAL ORDER.—The Commander-in-Chief finding it implications since the passage of the act of March 13, 1840, authorizing separate trainings under particular circumstances, directs that hereafter all such application be made to the Courts of Inquiry of such regiments as now train together, whose opinion thereupon shall be certified to the Commander-in-Chief. No separate trainings will be authorised but on the recommendation of the Regimental Courts of Inquiry. In case there should not be time for the action of the Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of the Courts of Inquiry of the

Nesting, Middlesex co., Va., Feb. 29th, 1841.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Visiters will proceed at their Meeting, on the 1st of July next, to appoint Professors in the Schools of Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Law. Applications, directed to Doct. Gesner Harrison, Chairman of the Faculty, at the University, will be laid before the Board of Visiters.

The annual income of the Professor of each of these schools is composed of a salary of one thousand dollars, and the fost varying from twenty-five to fifty dollars each) paid by the students attending his school. He is furnished, moreover, with a convenient dwelling house, having a garden attached, free of rent. The salary and fees received by the Professors of these schools, respectively, during the last four years, counting the salary at \$1,000, has averaged as follows:

The Professor of Modern Languages,

" " Mathematics, \$3,300 " "

It is required that there shall be taught in the School of Modern Languages, the French, Italian, Spanish, German and Anglo-Saton languages. And with respect to any applicant for the vacant Chair of that School, the Visiters will expect to be informed which of them he can teach.

The Whig, Richmond; the National Intelligencer and the Globe, Washington City, the Patriot and Republican, Baltimore, the National Gazette and Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; the Evening Post and the Courier & Enquirer, New York; the Atlas and Post, Boston, will copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, New York; the Atlas to this office for collection.

BIGGER'S OFFICE,

50

16 drawn numbers out of 78.

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves 10—Quarters 5
Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets,

26 Half do. 26 Quarter do. 26 Eighth do.

• • Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above brilliant scheme, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from me. Address

THO. B. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.

D. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Office. MORE GOOD FORTUNE!

DRAWING of Viginia Monongalia Lottery, No. 7; 62 31 40 73 75 18 70 54 21 22 42 59 19 24. Half Ticket, Nos. 18 73 75, a Prize of \$9,000, in the above, we sold to a countryman, and the cash paid at sight by H. & Co.

nes) than we ever did: VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class D, for 1841—to be

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in any of the

D. M March 4

D. M. HOYT & CO.'S OFFICE.

BELOW, our friends will find the richest Scheme that has been published this year; -every one should have a ticket.

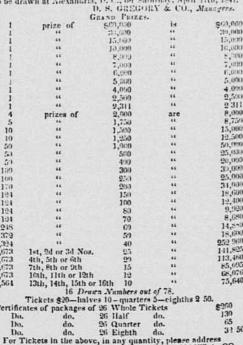
BRILLIANT SCHEME! RRILLIANT SCHEME:

\$60,000, \$30,000, \$15,000!

And 16 drawn batlots, making more prizes than blanks.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes, Class E, for 1811, to be determined by the drawing of the Union Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1811, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.



Do. do. 20 Eighth
For Tickets in the above, in any quantity, please address
D. M. HOYT & CO.
102-2awtf MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—The Marshal of the Eastern Distr MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—The Marshal of the Eastern Distriction of Control of Virginia will pay to the Assistant Marshals the compensation due them for taking the 6th Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants in the Eastern District. They are desired to make early application, in person or by proxy, authorized by power of attorney, which should be acknowledged before a Magistrate, and certified.

Richmond, March 15, 1841. CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- We invite the public eye to the continuation of the debate on Mr. Clay's crimi nal prosecution of the Editor of the Globe, in which equally pleased to play the part of executioner.

We shall have occasion hereafter to recur to the able expositions of the distinguished men who voluntarily came forward to defend our rights and reputation. We have barely a moment to say that the suggestion of Mr.

he would speak upon it.— Globe.

MR. CLAY AND THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

The attack which Mr. Clay has made on the Globe press, and the character of its conductor, was the result of cold calculation, and not of sudden heat. From the days of the first Adams, when the Federal Senate took Duane's Aurora under dealing, committing its deditor without trial, and the second Jeffres (Judge Rights the Repl. the second Jeffres (Judge Rights the Rep. the second Jeffres (Judge Rights the Rights the Rep. the second Jeffres (Judge Rights the Righ those regiments may be trained this Spring at such place as shall be designated by the Courts of Inquiry for their respective regiments.

By Command,

By Command, Richmond, and Cooper of Philadelphia, for honest, free, and just sentiments on the Adams' Administration, it has ever been seen that the freedom of the press could not be tolerated by Federalism. All that can be bought, the corrupting party instantly make their own. Every arms, are bullied into silence by the point-of-honor gen-tlemen, on the plea that their honor is attacked, because, being generally the most unprincipled men alive, their public acts cannot bear free discussion. The incorruptible and determined journalists of the Democracy are persecuted in their business concerns-assailed by libel suits-and calumniated in their characters.

The settled plan of the criminal party seeking to undermine the public virtue, and prostitute our free and btion, is to cry out against the press which exposes their shocking designe, and the detestable means conetc. How can a press that rindicates the cause of Federal power in this country—the BANK OF THE that you found yourself obliged to adopt the course J. States—without using terms of represent? Who you have, in relation to general politics. I had scarcely sould speak of its notorious bribery—of its corruption a friend breathing with whom I could have differed with fraud of a great seal, without using the language of the sacrifice. I have neither felt or seen any necessity in indictment? Who could lay open the conspiracy for such personal alienation in our case. As to the Glentworth and his coadjutors, against those of them. eathan Wild? Or, who could confront Mr. Clay's with the most solemn dictates of a pure and disinter 'daily libels," uttered in Congress, against the vir-tuous and patriotic administration of Jackson and Van Buren, in aid of all the subordinate knavery to which we have referred, without using terms which the mild temper of that most amiable gentleman might construe we utterly deny that our editorial columns were ever debased by such poor, low, vulgar ribaldry as that exhibited in another part of our paper of to-day, where Mr. Clay and his man Charles figure together so appro-

column of our paper, in his most solemn and well-conned retraxit.

To vindicate ourself from the billing sgate with which we were assailed by Mr. Clay a few days since, it might have assailed by Mr. Clay a few days since, it might last year he remained in the State, 1830, the Legislature would require the profit by in all its parts.

priately; and we may add that we never were obliged

sonage. He was then the political friend of the Sena-tor from Kentucky, his intimate associate; and if he tor from Kentucky, his intimate associate; and if he ty, I have lived as much in the eye of the public as him-against proscription when it was carried on in this nation was not misinformed, his confidential correspondent.—
Was he infamous then? He presumed not. He (Mr. King) knew nothing of Mr. Blair, except by character, until he made his appearance in this city some years until he made his appearance in this city some years past. Since that time, he had been on terms of social intercourse with him-had of served his conduct in the social and private relations of life; and he felt bound to say that, for kindness of heart, humanity, and exemplary deportment as a private citizen, he could proudly compare with the Senator from Kentucky, or any Se-

nator on this floor by whom he has been assailed."

Mr. Clay said that Mr. King's testimony was "false," "untrue," and he used another inapplicable term, (Mr. Clay has found it so,) "disparaging the character" of the magnaniaous Senator, who would not permit an impleaded man to be falsely traduced where he could not be heard in his own vindication. And what does Mr. Clay now say, when called to another arbitrament 130 00 by Col. King: "He availed himself of the opportunity 32 50 to say that every epithet disparaging to his character was most cheerfully withdrawn!" He withdraws the imputation, then, that the statement which Col. King made in relation to the Editor of the Globe was "false," true"-and admits, as a necessary consequence, that his own opposite statement was "false-untrue! But we are unwilling to avail ourselves of testimony

given in our behalf, under circumstances that may be considered as imposing a sort of duresse. And, indeed, now that Mr. Clay, blinded by the malignity of political disappointments, has sunk himself, by inconsistencies of conduct, contradictory assertions, and denunciations of character, which he makes one day and is obliged to withdraw the next, we do not think that his declarations, for or against a man, are worthy of the slightest consideration. There was a time when Mr. Clay's opinions During Mr. Clay's Republican career, we were fami-Drawing sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.

Orders for Tickets from any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize Tickets, thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as personal application, and the result sent (when requested) immediately after the drawing—if addressed to

D. M. HOVE 6. CO. harly acquainted; and his patriotism and abilities comtor of the Globe subsequently exerted himself by all tice to the other side of the House-they gave notice fair and honorable means to bring about the result of to the world and to these Printers, that, if they did 1829, when the Republican party triumphed under the go into an election under the existing circumstances, that even at the moment of undergoing the transfor- thousand eight hundred and forty-one-the very day mation which made him abjure his fair Republican on which the pretended contract commenced—his faith and friends for Federalism, he yet indulged sympa- friend near him (Mr. Mangum) offered the resolution, thies for those for whom he had formed early attachthies for those for whom he had formed early attachbe determined. The first extract is from a letter touching on
with us. The first extract is from a letter touching on
the state politics, when they were about to form criterions
in regard to National politics. The second, it will be
seen, is a reply to a letter from us, intimating, very distionally included the second of th tinetly, that we were severed forever in our political relations. Mr. Clay's reply shows the bright side of his character. We give it in justice to him, as well as to And what sort of soiled clothes were they. Such, as the firm had now come, and he trusted they should avail themselves of it, and by a majority adopt the resolu-

well the repugnance which men of honor have to even ing havoc among his corn. The farmer closed the to say this was an abuse of power. But it was asked

would share it with you in the same degree. I rarely pass from the first page of my sheet, not from the want of inclination, but from the want of leisure from the ncessant duties of a most laborious office, now more than ever burthened by the presence of Congress.

I am, truly and cordially, Your friend,

H. CLAY.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.'

"Dear Sir :

Clay as to Mr. King's reply to him having been concerted, (if he means concerted with us) is utterly unfounded. We never have had the slightest communication with Mr. King on the subject before or since the proceeding was instituted, and had no expectation that the proceeding was instituted. Rights, the Bank, the power of the Judicisty, &c.)became the criterions to distinguish the farties, and great divisions which marked the era of 1798. What-ever others may say, then, I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I am operated on by a sincere political faith, although you may consider it a delusion; and if you will not allow that the principles of Democracy sway me, you may charge it to a sort of party instinct, in which reason has no part. My personal your genius had not been counteracted by the appre-

> have been proud always to have paid it my homage.
> Your most obedient servant,
> F. P. BLAIR. To H. CLAY, Esq." "Washington, 19th October, 1827.

hensions that its powers are directed to destroy the po-litical creed to which I had given my faith, I should

. "It was a circumstance of the deepest regret with me, the press-of its pensions to members of Congress more pain. I have never myself imputed to you bad normous frauds-of its dreadful oppressions, in motives, or spoken harshly of you, on account of that Who could expose the crime against the people of of political strife, to be sensible that private friendship New Jersey, in suppressing the actual returns of the should never be sacrificed on account of any difference Congressional election, and reversing it under the of opinion on public affairs, if it be possible to prevent and meditated treason of Stevens and his crew, against points of difference of opinion between us, it would be he Government and people of Pennsylvania, or that altogether useless here to enter into a discussion of Whilst I am ready to admit that you have pur New York, without making the paper that contained sued the path which your duty appeared to you to mark the history of their crimes blacker than that of Jo-

With great regard,
I remain, faithfully yours,
H. CLAY.

of infamy was made by himself on the character of one to give such evidence of having uttered a false and unjust libel as that furnished by Mr. Clay in another we were assumed by sir. Clay a lew days since, it might be expected we would point in triumph to his concession to Mr. King. Mr. King had said:

"If his (Mr. King's) recollection served him aright, this man Blair resided years gone by in the State of Kentucky, where he figured as no inconsiderable personal and political friends at Frankfort. He knows sonage. He was then the political friend of the Senathan triumph of proscription that since I removed from Frankfort to Washington Cithat since I removed from Frankfort to Washington Ci- by retaining this man, because they had protested point to any dishonorable act in my private life, or an unjust or dishonest one in the discharge of my public trusts. And why were Mr. Clay's specifications wantcommittee of enquiry, with power to send for persons and papers, to testify on allegations which ultimately would be submitted to the decision of his partizan majority in the Senate? Why did he rely upon the information of a foreign Minister that there was some grievand a hearing and proof admitted, the nation becomes and his foreign flatterer would reduce the freedom of the press in this country, the proceedings against the Globe, and the pretences by which they were supported, sufficiently show .- Globe.

> DISMISSAL OF THE PRINTERS TO THE SENATE.
>
> Monday, March 8, 1841-[Continued.] The resolution to dismiss Blair and Rives being un-

der consideration-Mr. CLAY of Kentucky said, when the appointment of Blair and Rives took place, about ten or twelve days ago, on his side of the House they considered it one of the most extraordinary instances of the exercise of high-handed power they had witnessed during

least continued to be respected; but it was, if not un-constitutional, at least unnecessary. As far back as '34 law and contract. Now, let them see what those very

No. 106 .- VOLUME XXXVII. or 35, the House utterly disregarded this resolution. and, instead of putting the appointment of the Printer at the end of the session, they had thrown the ap-My estrangement from you in politics has given rise mencement. So the House had done for the last four he acted as accuser, attorney, witness and judge, and to many unworthy conclusions with regard to my moto many unworthy conclusions with regard to my moto many unworthy conclusions with regard to my moor five sessions; and it was now without a Printer, havtives. Your friends, and some of your relations, seem ing put off the appointment to the next session. But tives. Your friends, and some of your relations, seem disposed to place the very worst construction on my conduct. They do me injustice. I have nothing to dered itself bound by the resolution, which gentlemen expect from General Jackson; and I know I never told them was the law of the case, but the House had would have been disappointed in obtaining from your gone on, and, by a resolution of the last session, had hands any personal benefit which I could have any varied the terms, and considerably reduced them. supported one, to support whom is now its only avow-ed object. Indeed, I adhered to you while your prin-which was paramount to all law, gave them the power ciples and declared opinions militated directly against to elect their own officers. But the gentleman from the most important pecuniary interests 1 ever had, or ever shall have at stake. And I never deserted gatory contract, to the execution of which their honor, their good faith, their fair dealing, were all pledged.

> Mr. BUCHANAN. I will answer the Senator, if he will permit me.
> Mr. CLAY. At the proper time.
> Mr. BUCHANAN. I thought you desired an an-

Mr. CLAY. I do at the proper time, at my time,

Mr. BUCHANAN. I await your time. Mr. CLAY. The argument of his friend (Mr. Bayinstinct, in which reason has no part. My personal and must have satisfied every one that heard it, that it was an office. What was the fact? Why this Editections are still on your side, and if admiration of tor—this senior Editor—ind stalked about this hall day after day, having got the entree on the express ground that he was an afficer of the Senate; for, he could have got it on no other ground. But being regarded as an officer of the Senate by the Vice President, who had lately racated his seat, he walked about with all the freedom of any other person who had the entree of the Senate. Twen, as to this contract under this resolution: was it a contract

because it specified the terms, the fees, and the com-pensation? Why was not that the case with district at torneys and marshals? Were not they compensated by fees which were specified?

Mr. BUCHANAN. The time was not mentioned. Mr. CLAY. Time! let me put it to that gentle-

man. Suppose the party, when it had the power, had chosen to appoint a Printer for ten years, running through General Harrison's term and into that of his successor, so as to disable us from separating ourselves ugate our political system to the banking system— have done so, not only without my concurrence, but successor, so as to disable us from separating ourselves without using terms to characterize such enormities? against my wishes. I know enough of the bitterness so to be lashed to our bodies and borne by us the whole so to be lashed to our bodies and borne by us the whole time-would the contract have been binding? Or, suppose the contract, instead of for a term of years, had been for life? Now, in all the cases he had mentioned-those of an attorney, a marshal, a clerk, or any other officer-there were duties specified by law and as clearly enumerated as by the resolution of 1819. But all these held office, subject to the will of the appointing power. Now, in all these cases, what does the contract amount to? To fulfil the duties while they remained in the employment. Well, that is part and parcel of this contract, assuming that they are officers, and he thought it had been proven by the express terms of the resolution of '29 and of '19 What did they do? There was an election. Who succeeds? The one having a majority. How voted for? By ballot. How declared? In the usual mode. The whole ceremony was like that this morning, when Mr. Clay knows full well that never, until the charge they proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms. There was an election by ballot-an election by a ma for whom these letters breathe so much respect and af-fection, was such an imputation coupled with the name oath, and the performance of official duties; and, if all to which he attaches it. He knows that, from the time the editor of the Globe came of age, until he left Kentucky for Washington, that he was always in public employment at the Capital of the State, and never was employed the State, and never was employed the State, and the State was employed to the State was employe

ferior merits? Could gentlemen "lay that flattering unc-tion to their souls." Why, if they were to let this man re-main, it would be the triumph of proscription; an absolute triumph. He knew not what the rules might be which would be adopted by the Executive department of ing when he came forward with his general denun-ciations in the Senate? Why did he not venture on a the Government; but he trusted they would see none turned out but those who were incapable, dishonest, faithless to the Constitution, or who had improperly intermeddled with the elections. That was his principle; and on a former occasion he understood the gentleman from Pa. as giving in his adhesion to it. But gentlemen ous libel on the new President in a late number of the seemed disposed now to put themselves in opposition; Globe, when he might have had the paper itself brought and on the first day of this session, they rose en masses up in judgment against the Editor before a party tri-bunal constituted of his own friends? Mr. Clay knows pathies of the country with such a being as Francis P But if the gentlemen thought they could excite the sym that when a man is tried in this country on charges, Blair, let them go out with him to the people, and proclaim the injustice, which had been done to him. All his trier. From this he shrunk, and choose to risk his he (Mr. Clay) would wish was that they (Mr. Clay and vindictive prescription on his own general denuncia-tion, and his story about the shock which the paragraph in the Globe, rediculing the "garrulous" disposition of the new President, had given the nerves of a foreign courtier, who had probably, never heard of a press but under the censorship. To what our Senatorial autocrat manner so honorable to themselves, were exchanging courtesies with each other-a spectacle with which every manly man must be gratified-that day was fixed upon by this Globe, as a foreign minister told himfor he (Mr. Clay) scarcely ever saw the dirty sheetthat day this man who, against their protest, and all propriety, was to be forced upon them, selected to is sue a tirade of abuse and scurrility against the President in power. If they regarded the character of the country at home or abroad, he ought to be dismissed; and he would tell them there was scarcely one circumstance that had done their party more mischief than the retention of such a man and such a paper as the official organ. Now, he said, on the ground of the character and reputation of the man and of the paper, they owed it to Christendom-they owed it to themselvesthey owed it to the purity of the national character, to disconnect themselves at once and forever from these men. On the ground of the notoriously bad character of the print and the Printer, he should invoke the Senate to displace them, and give them no longer the sanction of an official character. And what injury would in done them? They were the Printers to the Senate to banner of Gen. Jackson. At this time Mr. Clay had not lost the elevation of character which enabled him to separate his epinion of a man from his opinion of his politics. To show what Mr. Clay then was—to show the dismissal of these Printers from office; and, on politics. To show what Mr. Clay then was—to show the dismissal of these Printers from office; and, on the dismissal of these Printers from office; and, on the dismissal of these Printers from office; and, on the dismissal of these Printers from office; and, on the dismissal of the day of March, in the year of our Lord one had they knew that the attempt would be made to dismissal them. miss them. They were notified of it; and what injury then could happen? As to their bond, he hoped, after the passage of this resolution, an order would be made to return their bond to them. They had been put to no expense—they had incurred no outlay. It was but an attempt to prolong their power after the termination of its legitimate exercise, and to force on them (the present majority) unacceptable, unwelcome Printers, whom they had given notice they should attempt to re move as soon as they possessed the power to do it. The

one whom he so urinstly now traduces. He continued for the clection, in which he lost Kentucky in 1828. When a start appeared at Washington, as the bitter and unsured that hostility against pair greviter of General Jackson, the Globe repelled sparing reviter of General Jackson, the Globe repelled shis charges, and then commenced that hostility against his charges, and then commenced that hostility against the better of his discretion.

"Washington, December 16, 1825.

"Washington, December well the repugnance which men of honor have to even an apparent abandonment of their party, to allow my self to think unkindly of you, for what I must never the less characterize as an amiable deference, on your theless characterize as an amiable deference, on your After entering into a long discussion of State politics, the letter concludes thus;

"If the extent of my friendships were measured by the length of my letters, to you, there are few who would share it with you in the same degree. I rarely here.

Well, now, let them go into the circumstances of this case. In 1819, a resolution was passed by which each House agreed to appoint its own Printer—to do what the Constitution authorized them to do separately. That continued in force till 1829, when it was so mo dified, that a majority was required to consummate an election of Printer. Well this continued in force, or at least sectioned to be respected, but it was if not no.